

## 1345.4 - SA Stats, Sep 2010

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# Summary

## Contents

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#### **Feature Articles**

##### **NEW THIS MONTH - Where have all the male teachers gone?**

Almost one-third (31.3%) of SA's teaching staff was male in 2009, the highest proportion of all states and territories in Australia. SA has maintained its number one position despite the proportion of male teaching staff falling from 37.5% in 1993.



#### **Demography**

Includes: **Estimated resident population, Components of population change**

South Australia's population increased by 21,200 during the year ending 31 December 2009.



#### **Labour Force**

Includes: **Contents, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**

SA's unemployment rate of 5.3% remains above the national estimate in August 2010.



#### **Incomes**

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**

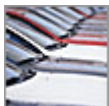
Females working full-time in South Australia earn 14.3% less than male counterparts, on average, in May 2010.



#### **State Accounts**

Includes: **State accounts, Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)**

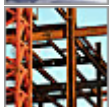
'Electricity, gas and other fuels' is the main contributor to growth in SA's Household final consumption expenditure in June quarter 2010.



#### **Consumption**

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales**

SA spends \$110.5m on Clothing, footwear and personal accessories in July 2010.



#### **Investment**

Includes: **Private new capital expenditure, Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure**

Expenditure on copper and uranium accounts for almost 70% of SA's mineral exploration expenditure in June quarter 2010.



#### **Construction**

Includes: **Building approvals, Construction work done**

Dwelling unit approvals in SA fall for the second consecutive month in July 2010.



#### **Price Indexes**

Includes: **Contents, Consumer price index, Wage price index, House price index**

SA's wage price index increased 0.7% compared to 0.6% nationally in the June quarter 2010.



#### **Housing Finance**

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**

Average home loan value in SA increases by 4.3% in July 2010.



#### **International Merchandise Trade**

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

South Australian exports up 4.7% in July 2010.



#### **Water**

Includes: **Rainfall, Reservoir levels**

Total water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs climbs to 83% of capacity at the end of August 2010.

## In this issue

### NOTES

### FORTHCOMING ISSUES

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October 2010  
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#### Release Date

26 October 2010  
30 November 2010  
21 December 2010  
25 January 2011  
22 February 2011  
29 March 2011

### WHAT'S NEW THIS MONTH

This month's **SA Stats** presents an overview of changes in full-time student, school and teaching staff numbers in South Australia between 1993 and 2009, with a particular focus on the changes in male staff numbers by sector (government and non-government), and by school level (primary and secondary). Discussion will be centred on data sourced from Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0), with findings from 'Staff in Australia's Schools 2007' (DEST) also included. Data collected by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) relating to commencing student enrolment numbers for initial teacher training is introduced to explore recent trends in approved teacher training enrolments, particularly by males.

The occupation of 'teacher' has historically been seen as a job for women and this predominance is increasing. In 1993 approximately 37% of teaching staff in South Australia were males but by 2009 this proportion had fallen to 31%.

Topics which have been updated with new data in this month's issue of **SA Stats** include: Construction; Consumption; Housing Finance; International Merchandise Trade; Investment; Labour Force; State Accounts; and Water.

### INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or James Inglis on Adelaide (08) 8237 7405, or email [sa.statistics@abs.gov.au](mailto:sa.statistics@abs.gov.au).

## Feature Articles



## FEATURE ARTICLES

### 2010

Sep 2010	Where have all the male teachers gone?
Aug 2010	Beefing up our economy: Meat production in South Australia
Jul 2010	Children's Use of the Internet and Mobile Phones in South Australia
Jun 2010	International Students and the VET sector in South Australia
May 2010	Interstate Departures from South Australia
Apr 2010	Engineering Construction in South Australia
Mar 2010	Burial and cremation trends in South Australia
Feb 2010	The new Australian Statistical Geography Standard
Jan 2010	Houses in South Australia: The cost of building a dream

### 2009

Dec 2009	International Students in South Australia
Nov 2009	Perceptions of Crime and Safety in South Australia
Oct 2009	Who's Not in the Labour Force?
Sep 2009	One parent families with dependent children in South Australia
Aug 2009	Heating and Cooling
Jul 2009	What are South Australians Studying?
Jun 2009	Water Efficiency in South Australia's Vineyards
May 2009	Journey to Work in the City of Adelaide
Apr 2009	Housing Finance - First Home Buyers and Other Borrowers
Feb 2009	Recent Increases in South Australia's Fertility
Jan 2009	South Australian Household Final Consumption Expenditure

### 2008

Dec 2008	Energy Consumption in South Australia
Nov 2008	Adelaide's Population Turnover
Oct 2008	Contributors to Adelaide's Price Rises
Sep 2008	<u>Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage</u>
Aug 2008	South Australia's Agriculture Industry
July 2008	<u>New Dwelling Approvals in South Australia</u>
May 2008	<u>Literacy of South Australians</u>
April 2008	<u>South Australia's Migrant Population</u>
	<u>South Australia's Ageing Population and the Labour Force</u>
Feb 2008	<u>South Australia's Mining Industry</u>
	<u>Water Supply in South Australia</u>
Jan 2008	<u>Labour Force Underutilisation and the Underemployed in South Australia</u>
	<u>Water Use in Agriculture - A South Australian Perspective</u>

### 2007

Nov 2007	<u>Sports Attendance in South Australia</u>
	<u>Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006</u>
Oct 2007	<u>Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians</u>
Aug 2007	<u>Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006</u>
Jul 2007	<u>South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society</u>
	<u>Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia</u>
May 2007	<u>Health of South Australians - Body Mass</u>
	<u>Household Use of the Internet in South Australia</u>
Apr 2007	<u>Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia</u>

	<u>River Murray - South Australia</u>
Mar 2007	<u>Household Waste Management in South Australia</u>
Feb 2007	<u>Births - South Australia</u>
Jan 2007	<u>Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product</u>
<b>2006</b>	
Dec 2006	<u>Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption</u>
Nov 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health related actions</u>
Oct 2006	<u>National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features</u>
Sep 2006	<u>Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forestry</u>
Aug 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours</u> <u>The South Australian Grape Industry</u>
Jul 2006	<u>Use of IT By Australian Businesses</u> <u>Household use of the Internet in South Australia</u>
May 2006	<u>Health of South Australians - Health Status</u>
Apr 2006	<u>International Trade in Services</u> <u>International Students in South Australia</u>
Feb 2006	<u>Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants in South Australia</u>
Jan 2006	<u>Survey of work in selected Culture &amp; Leisure Activities</u>
<b>2005</b>	
Nov 2005	<u>Household Income in South Australia</u> <u>Household Expenditure in South Australia</u>
Oct 2005	<u>SA Business and Innovation</u> <u>Recent History of Population change in South Australia, 1993-94 to 2003-04</u>
Aug 2005	<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u> <u>Transition from School</u>

## Demography



### DEMOGRAPHY

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,633,900 at 31 December 2009, an increase of about 21,200 persons (1.3%) since 31 December 2008. Nationally, the ERP was 22,155,400 at 31 December 2009, an increase of about 432,600 persons (2.0%) since 31 December 2008.

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Preliminary data

	Population at end December quarter 2009 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 191.5	115.8	1.6
Victoria	5 496.4	114.6	2.1
Queensland	4 473.0	106.6	2.4
South Australia	1 633.9	21.2	1.3

Western Australia	2 270.3	58.7	2.7
Tasmania	505.4	4.4	0.9
Northern Territory	227.7	4.9	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	354.9	6.4	1.8
<b>Australia(a)</b>	<b>22 155.4</b>	<b>432.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.  
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

In 2008-09, the South Australian Statistical Division (SD) with the largest percentage increase in ERP was Outer Adelaide (1.9%) followed by Yorke and Lower North (1.4%).

### Estimated Resident Population(a), By Statistical Division - South Australia

	2008		2009	
	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	1 172.6	1.2	1 187.5	1.3
Outer Adelaide	134.1	2.0	136.6	1.9
Yorke and Lower North	46.4	1.1	47.1	1.4
Murray Lands	70.2	0.5	70.4	0.4
South East	65.4	0.8	66.0	0.8
Eyre	35.2	0.6	35.6	1.0
Northern	80.1	0.7	80.5	0.5
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>1 604.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1 623.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>

(a) Estimates for 2008 are revised to align with new 2008 state and territory totals and estimates for 2009 are preliminary.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia 2008-09 (cat. no. 3218.0)

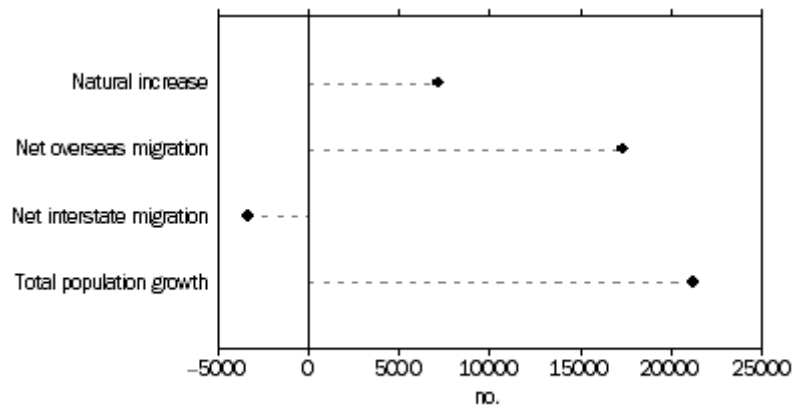
[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions](#) (PDF 3.083MB)

## COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

For the year ended 31 December 2009, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. the net of births and deaths) of 7,196 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of 17,349 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 3,317 persons.

For the year ended 31 December 2009, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 154,899 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 277,710 people.

### POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia - Year ended December 2009



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

## Labour Force



### LABOUR FORCE

#### CONTENTS

[Employed persons](#)

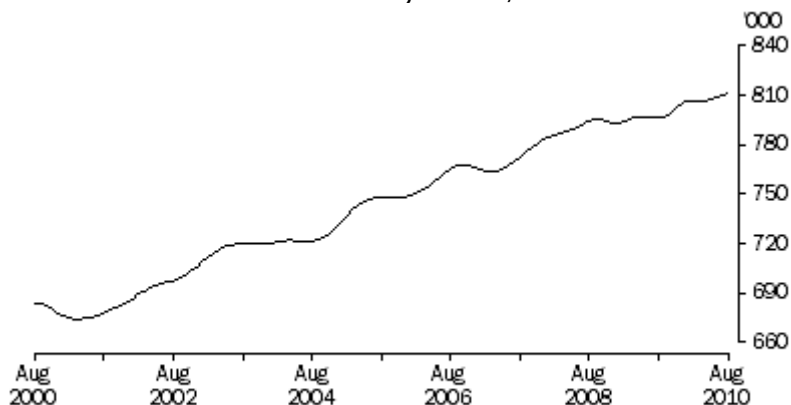
[Unemployment](#)

[Participation rate](#)

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS

In trend terms, the total number of persons employed in South Australia has increased to be 811,500 persons in August 2010. This represents an increase of 1.9% over the estimate recorded in August 2009 (796,100) with more than half of the growth occurring between August and December 2009. Nationally a total of 11,258,200 persons were employed in August 2010; an increase of 2.9% over the corresponding month of the previous year.

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend, South Australia

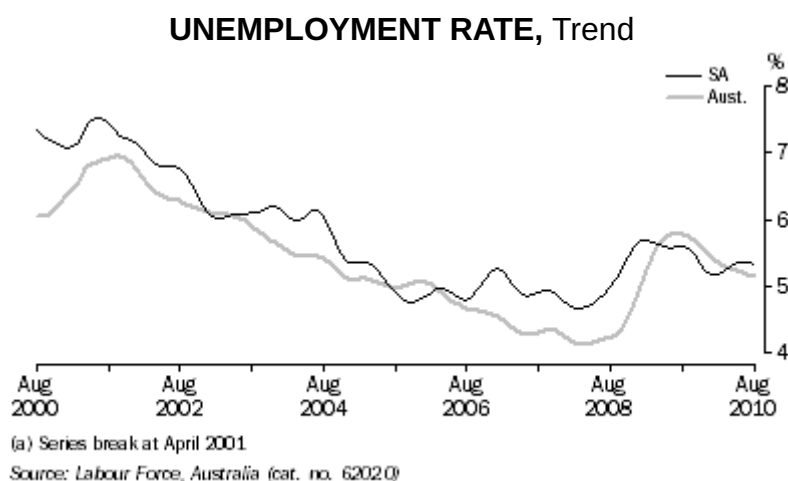


Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

The number of males employed full-time in South Australia increased slightly to be 359,100 (in trend terms) in August 2010. Looking at the composition of all male employees, those working full-time accounted for 82.3% of the male workforce, up from 81.1% in August 2009. The number of females employed full-time increased for the tenth consecutive month to be 188,800 in August 2010; 3.2% higher than the corresponding month of the previous year. At that time full-time female employees accounted for 49.4% and by August 2010 this proportion had risen to 50.3%.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

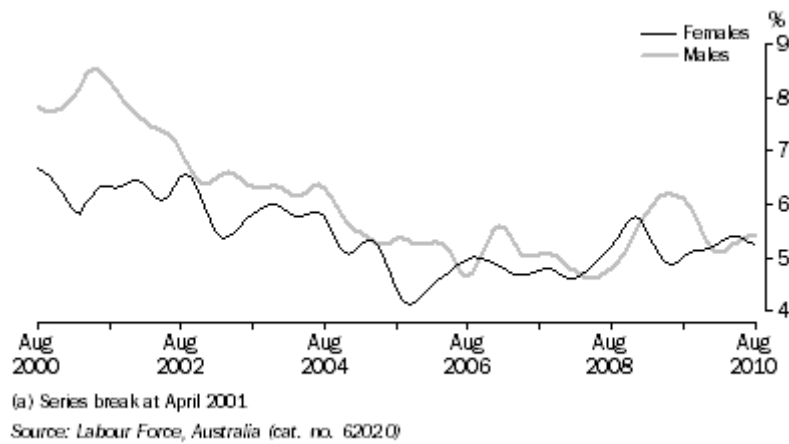
After increasing in the first five months of the year, South Australia's trend unemployment rate has been relatively steady. The August 2010 estimate of 5.3% sees the series remain above the national rate of unemployment for the fifth consecutive month. Australia's unemployment rate (in trend terms) has fallen from 5.8% in mid 2009 to be 5.2% in August 2010.



From a high of 6.2% in June 2009, the trend unemployment rate for South Australian males has fallen for eight consecutive months and was 5.1% in February 2010. The series has been rising for the last six months with male unemployment 5.4% in August 2010. In contrast, the trend unemployment rate for South Australian females rose for 11 months from June 2009 before falling to 5.2% in August. The unemployment rate for South Australian females has been below males for two months.

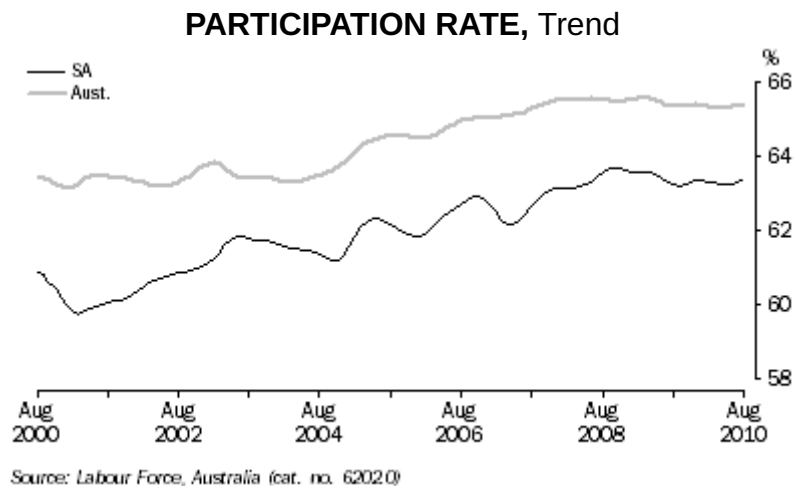
Nationally, the trend unemployment rates for males and females in August 2010 were 5.0% and 5.3% respectively.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Trend, South Australia



## PARTICIPATION RATE

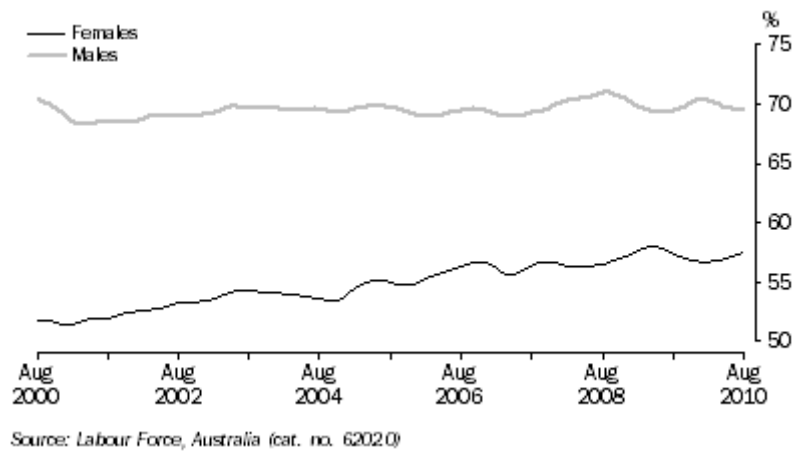
Following six months of relative stability, the trend estimate of the participation rate for South Australia has risen marginally in August 2010 to be 63.4%. Australia's trend participation rate has also remained relatively stable over the same period and was 65.4% in August.



In South Australia, the participation rate for males has been falling since the beginning of the year and was 69.6% in August 2010. The Australian participation rate for males has shown little movement for more than a year, holding steady at 72.3% in August 2010. From a peak of 58.0% in April and May 2009, the participation rate for South Australian females fell to 56.7% in early 2010, but has risen gradually since then to be 57.4% in August. The Australian female participation rate also rose marginally in August to be 58.7%.

## PARTICIPATION RATE, Trend, South Australia





## Incomes



### INCOMES

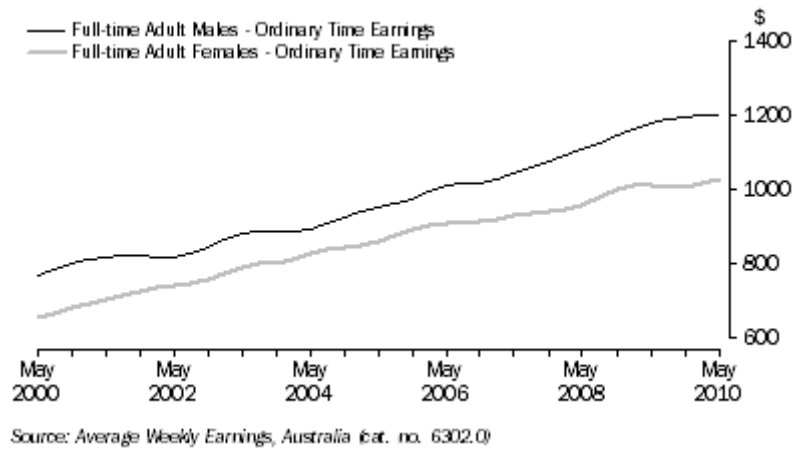
#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 2.0% to \$1,139.90 in the 12 months to May 2010. Nationally, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings increased 5.6% (up to \$1,256.30).

In the 12 months to May 2010, average weekly full-time earnings in South Australia for males increased by 1.8% to \$1,200.40. Whilst the rate of growth in South Australian male earnings has slowed it has remained positive. By contrast, the series for female earnings has shown more variability in recent times. After falls in the May and August quarters of 2009, female earnings have been increasing with the estimate for May 2010 (\$1028.20) 1.6% higher than that recorded in May 2009 (\$1012.40). On average, South Australian females working full-time earn 14.3% less than their male counterparts.

Nationally, male average weekly full-time earnings increased 5.8% to \$1,342.10 and female earnings rose 4.9% to \$1,106.40 in the year to May 2010.

#### FULL-TIME ORDINARY EARNINGS, South Australia: Trend



For information on the wage price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

## State Accounts



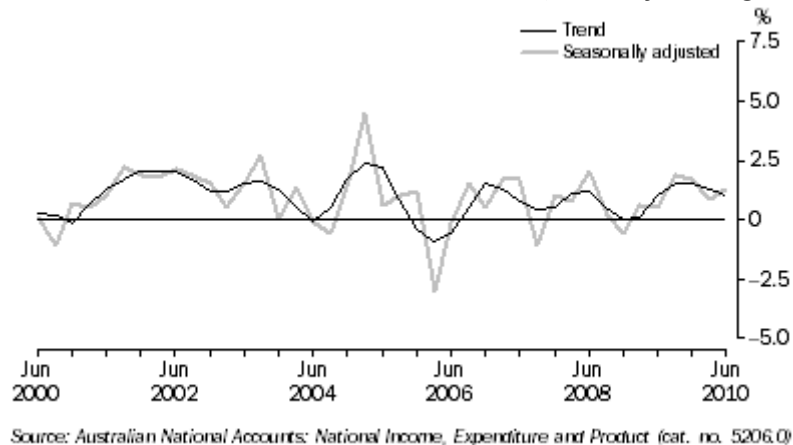
### STATE ACCOUNTS

#### STATE ACCOUNTS

South Australia's June quarter 2010 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$21,233m; an increase of 1.0% from the March quarter 2010 and 5.4% over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Australia's Domestic Final Demand grew 1.2% to \$321,953m in the June quarter 2010.

All states and territories recorded increases for the June quarter 2010. Western Australia reported the largest growth for the period (up 2.7%), while Queensland and Tasmania recorded the smallest (up 0.6%).

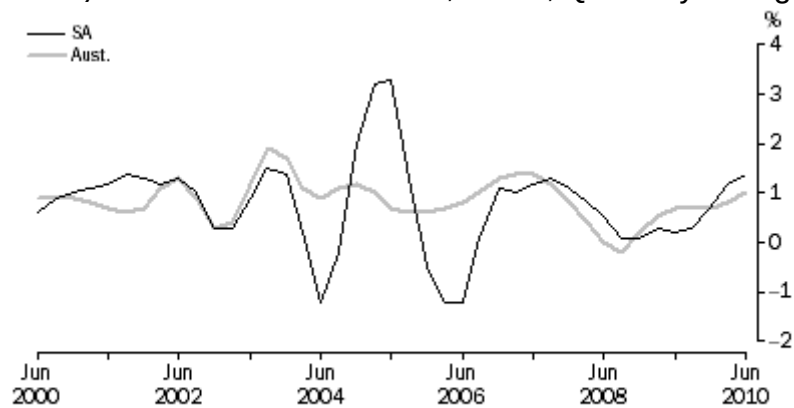
#### STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Quarterly change, South Australia



## HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's June quarter 2010 HFCE was \$12,094m; an increase of 1.4% over the result recorded in the March quarter 2010 and representing 7.0% of the national total (\$172,071m). The value of HFCE for Australia increased by 1.0% between the March and June quarters 2010.

#### HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change

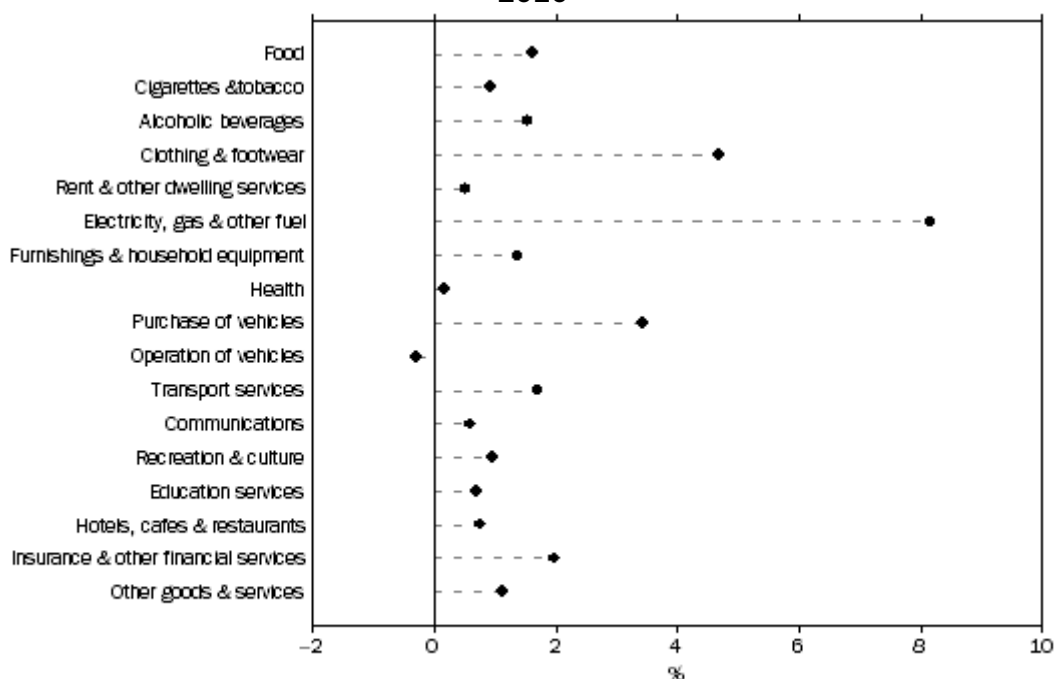


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

The main contributors to growth in HFCE in South Australia for the June quarter 2010 were Electricity, gas and other fuels (up 8.2% from the March quarter 2010), Clothing and footwear (up 4.7%) and Purchase of vehicles (up 3.4%). The only reported decrease was against expenditure on Operation of vehicles (down 0.3%).

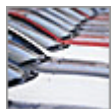
At the national level, expenditure increases were reported for most categories. The largest increases were for Purchase of vehicles (up 5.1% from the March quarter 2010), Transport services (up 2.4%), and Insurance and other financial services (up 2.1%). The largest decreases in expenditure were for Operation of vehicles (down 0.6%) and Electricity, gas and other fuel (down 0.5%).

#### HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change, South Australia - June Quarter 2010



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

# Consumption

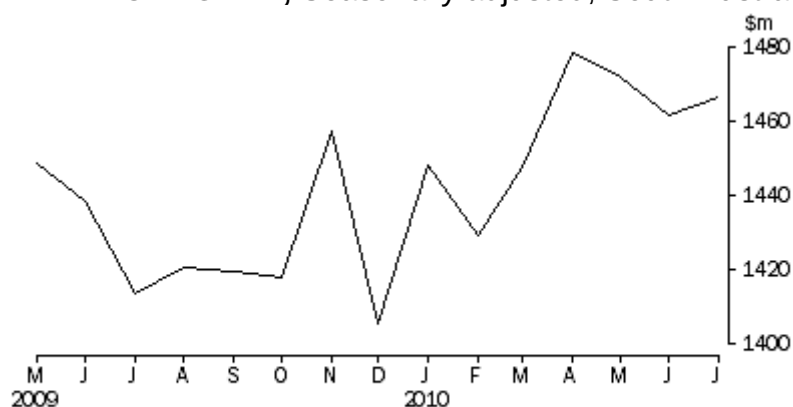


## CONSUMPTION

### RETAIL TRADE

The July 2010 seasonally adjusted estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,466.5m, a rise of 0.3% from the previous month (\$1,461.7m), and 3.7% above the sales recorded in July of the previous year (\$1,413.9m). Nationally retail turnover rose for the fifth consecutive month to be \$20,400.2m in July 2010. This represents an increase of 0.7% over the previous month and 4.0% over sales recorded in July of 2009 (\$19,617.0m). South Australia's contribution to total retail turnover in Australia remained steady at 7.2%.

#### RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, South Australia

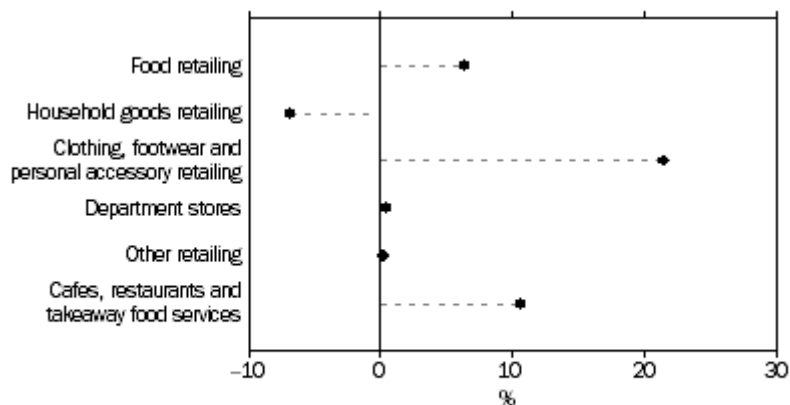


Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

Comparing July 2010 with July 2009, the South Australian industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (in seasonally adjusted terms) were Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing, up 21.5% to \$110.5m and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services, up 10.7% to \$154.7m.

Household goods retailing was the only South Australian industry group to record lower turnover over this period falling 6.8%.

#### RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, Change from July 2009 to July 2010, South Australia



Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

## NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In July 2010, 3,208 new passenger vehicles and 5,658 new vehicles in total (in trend terms\*) were sold in South Australia.

In Australia, 49,192 new passenger vehicles and 85,019 new vehicles in total (in trend terms\*) were sold in July 2010.

### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, South Australia



(a) Trend series temporarily suspended from May 2008. See note below.

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

## \*RE-INTRODUCTION OF TREND ESTIMATES

The trend estimates have been re-introduced for all new motor vehicle sales. Unusual influences associated with the Global Financial Crisis were affecting the new motor vehicle sales series, but these effects can now be estimated with a sufficient level of accuracy. However, caution should still be used when interpreting the recent new motor vehicle sales trend estimates as they may still be affected further by unusual economic factors. For further details, please refer to paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes in [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, Jun 2010](#) (cat. no. 9314.0).

## Investment



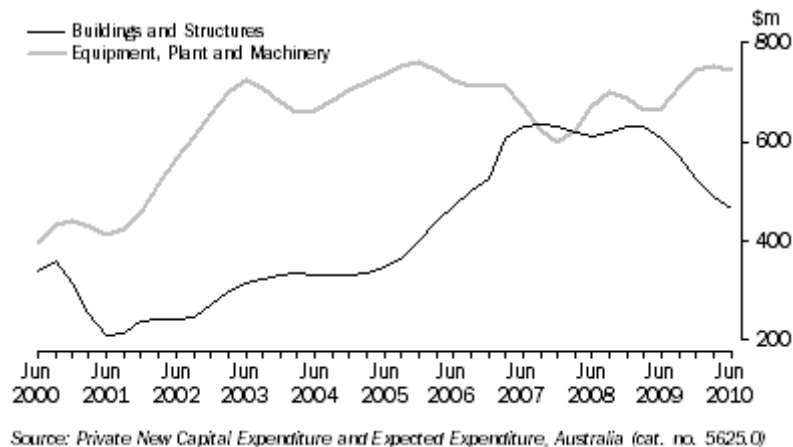
## INVESTMENT

### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the March and June quarters 2010, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure fell by 3.0% to \$1,209m. Expenditure on Buildings and structures fell \$26m (5.3%) to \$465m, whilst expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery fell \$12m (1.5%) to \$743m.

Over the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia fell \$210m (0.8%) to \$26,768m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery fell 2.5%, but expenditure on Buildings and structures rose 1.2%.

#### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, South Australia - Chain volume measures - Trend



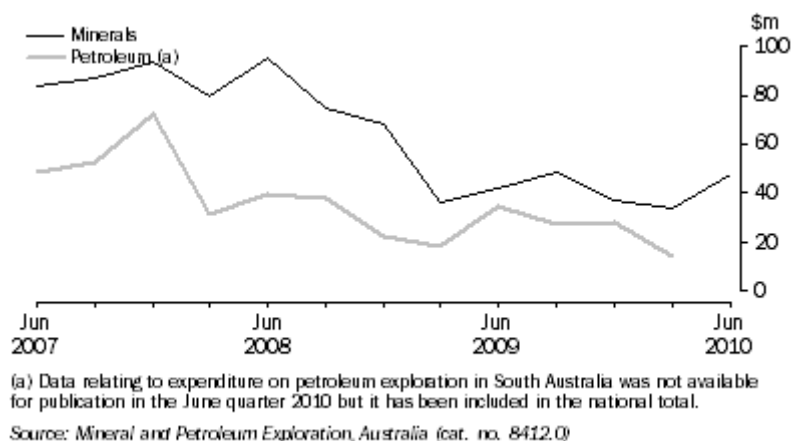
### MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

The value of South Australian mineral exploration expenditure (in original terms) was \$47.7m in the June quarter 2010; an increase of 41.5% over the previous quarter but 49.9% below the peak recorded in the June quarter 2008 (\$95.2m). Australian expenditure on mineral exploration was \$637.1m in the June quarter 2010; an increase of 38.7% from the March quarter 2010 estimate (\$459.3m).

Exploration expenditure on Copper (\$23.0m) accounted for a little under half (48.2%) of all South Australian mineral exploration expenditure in the June quarter 2010. A further \$16.4m was spent on exploration for Uranium (\$9.7m) and Iron ore (\$6.7m).

Data relating to expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia (and Victoria) was not available for publication in the June quarter 2010 but it has been included in the national total. Nationally expenditure on petroleum exploration increased by 16.5% from \$863.5m to \$1,005.9m between the March and June quarters 2010.

#### MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original, South Australia



## Construction



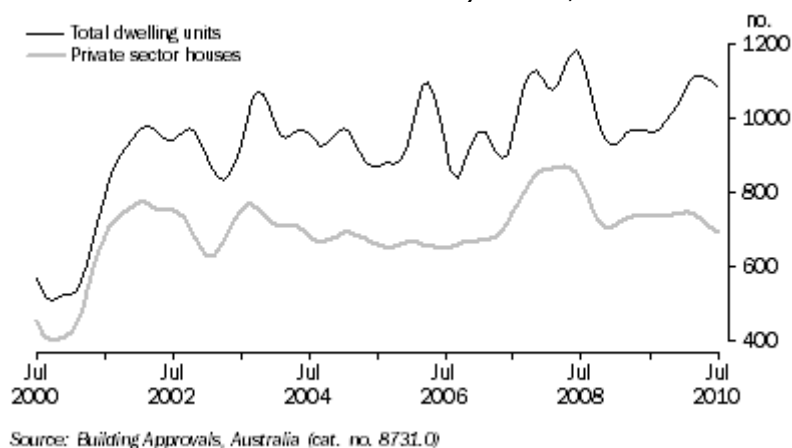
### CONSTRUCTION

#### BUILDING APPROVALS

The number of dwelling units approved in South Australia (in trend terms) has fallen for the second consecutive month, with 1,079 approvals in July 2010. This represents a fall of 1.8% over the estimate for June 2010 (1,099) but is 12.0% higher than the previous low of 963 approvals in July 2009. Nationally, the number of dwelling units approved has fallen for the fifth consecutive month. The estimate of 13,608 in July 2010 is 11.3% below the peak recorded earlier in the year (15,336 approvals February 2010).

The trend estimate for the number of private sector houses approved in South Australia fell to 691 in July 2010. Private sector house approvals as a proportion of total dwelling units have fallen from a high of 76.5% in February 2009 to 64.0% in July 2010.

#### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



In the year to July 2010, the total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia rose 9.4% over the previous year. Increases were recorded in five of the seven Statistical

Divisions (SD) with the largest increase in the Northern SD (up 19.7%). The largest decrease was in the South East SD (down 29.1%). This follows a 44.7% increase for this SD during the year ended July 2009.

### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, by Statistical Division, Original, South Australia

	Year ended July 2009		Year ended July 2010	
	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	8 017	-16.8	9 014	12.4
Outer Adelaide	1 533	-10.4	1 715	11.9
Yorke and Lower North	495	-24.3	483	-2.4
Murray Lands	411	-20.3	441	7.3
South East	547	44.7	388	-29.1
Eyre	239	-28.4	286	19.7
Northern	405	-17.5	418	3.2
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>11 647</b>	<b>-15.1</b>	<b>12 745</b>	<b>9.4</b>

Source: Building Approvals, Australia - data available on request

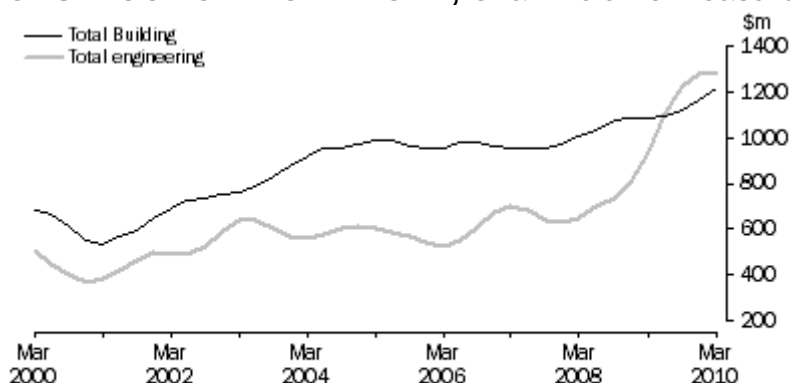
[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions \(PDF 3.083MB\)](#)

## CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

In the March quarter 2010, the total value of building work done (in trend terms) in South Australia rose to \$1,221.5m, an increase of 4.4% over the December quarter 2009.

Between the December quarters 2007 and 2009, the trend estimate for the value of engineering work done rose sharply (\$628.0m to \$1,283.0m) before plateauing in the March quarter 2010 (\$1,285.0m). For the last three quarters, the value of engineering work done has exceeded the value of building work done. This upsurge in engineering construction is the focus of the feature article presented in the April 2010 issue of SA Stats.

### VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Chain volume measures - SA: Trend



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0)  
Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)

## Price Indexes





## PRICE INDEXES

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[Consumer price index](#)

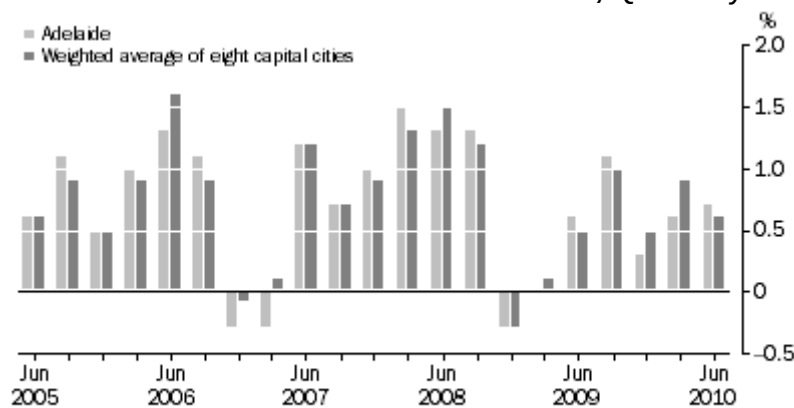
[Wage price index](#)

[House price index](#)

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide rose 0.7% during the June quarter 2010, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased by 0.6% in the same period. Adelaide's CPI increased by 2.8% in the year ending June quarter 2010, compared with a 3.1% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

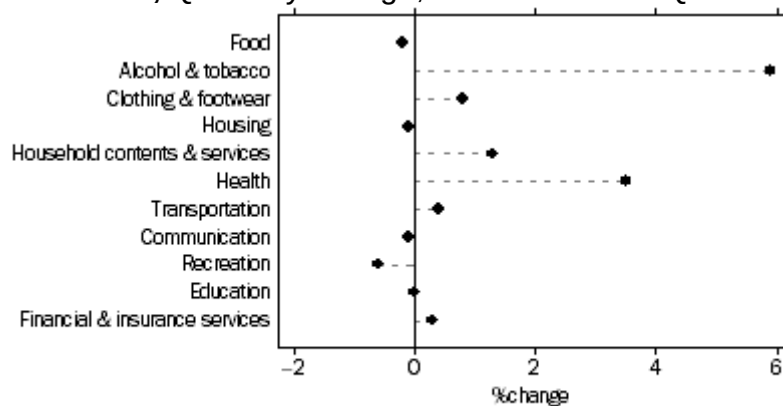
#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Quarterly change



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

Adelaide's largest percentage increases in prices from the previous quarter were in the areas of Alcohol and tobacco (5.9%) and Health (3.5%). The largest decreases in prices from the previous quarter were for Recreation (0.6%) and Food (0.2%).

#### CPI GROUPS, Quarterly change, Adelaide - June Quarter 2010

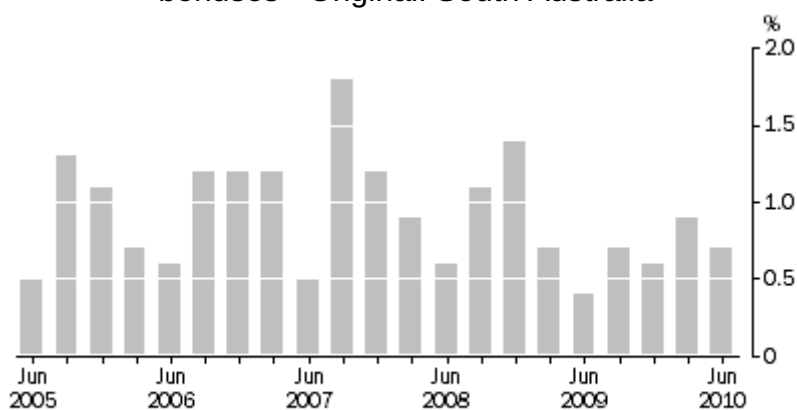


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

## WAGE PRICE INDEX

The wage price index for all employee jobs in South Australia increased by 0.7% (in original terms) between the March and June quarters 2010. This was slightly higher than the national increase of 0.6% over the same period.

### WAGE PRICE INDEX QUARTERLY CHANGES, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses - Original: South Australia

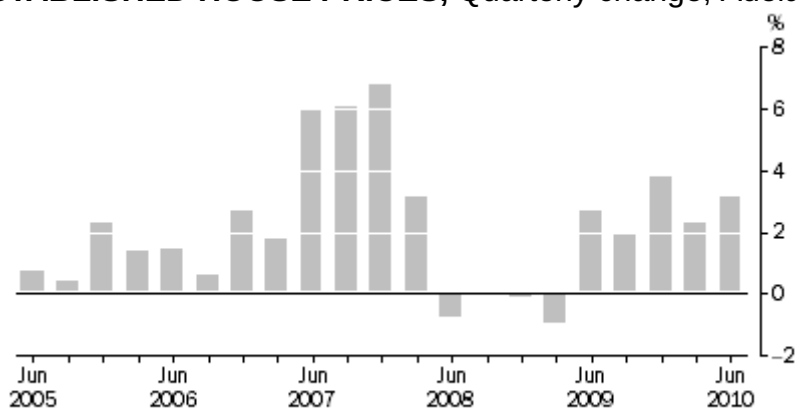


Source: Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

## HOUSE PRICE INDEX

Preliminary estimates show that, for the fifth consecutive quarter, the price index for established houses for Adelaide (in original terms) has increased, with the June quarter 2010 3.2% higher than the previous quarter. Price rises were also recorded in all other capital cities between the March and June quarter 2010 resulting in an increase in the price index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities of 3.1% over this period. Sydney (4.9%) recorded the largest increase whilst Brisbane (0.3%) and Hobart (0.1%) were the capitals with the smallest increases.

### ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES, Quarterly change, Adelaide



Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

In the 12 months to the June quarter 2010, preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses for Adelaide rose 11.6%, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased 18.4%. Melbourne (24.3%), Sydney (21.4%) and Canberra (19.6%) recorded the largest increases whilst Brisbane's increase of 8.5% was the lowest of all the

capital cities.

## Housing Finance

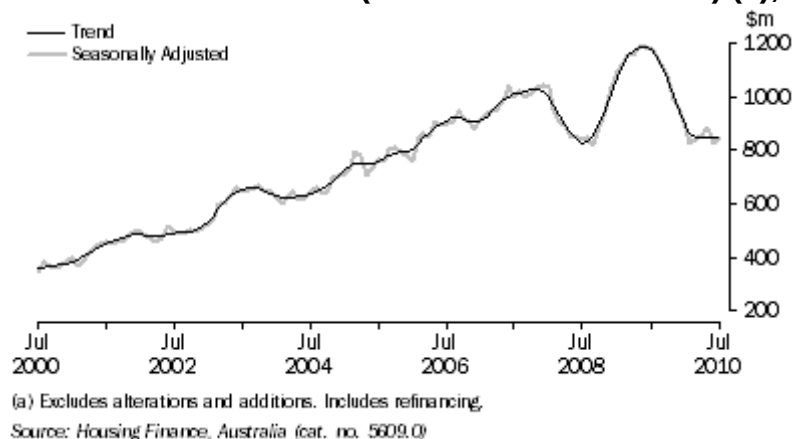


### HOUSING FINANCE

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia in July 2010 was \$851m, a slight increase of 0.4% from June 2010 (\$848m) and the second consecutive rise following 11 months of decline. The current estimate (\$851m) is 28.2% lower than the peak value of housing finance commitments recorded in June 2009 (\$1,186m). Nationally, the value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation was \$13,478m in July 2010; 0.3% higher than June 2010 and 21.4% lower than the peak recorded in June 2009 (\$17,146m).

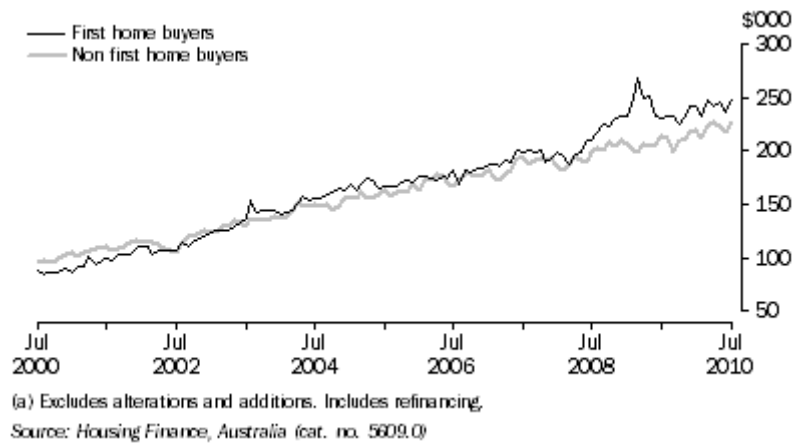
#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), South Australia



In July 2010, the average home loan size for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia was \$230,800, an increase of 4.3% over the previous month, but 20.2% lower than the average home loan size for Australia (\$289,300).

In July 2010, the average loan commitment for first home buyers in South Australia rose to \$249,600; an increase of 5.4% over the June estimate. In comparison, the average loan size for non-first home buyers rose to \$227,800, an increase of 4.1% over the same period. The average loan size for first home buyers in July 2010 is 9.6% higher than for non-first home buyers.

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), Average loan size, Original, South Australia



For information on the house price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

## International Merchandise Trade



### INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

On a recorded trade basis, the value of South Australia's exports in July 2010 was \$872m; an increase of 4.7% over June 2010 (\$833m) and 33.5% higher than the value recorded in July 2009 (\$653m).

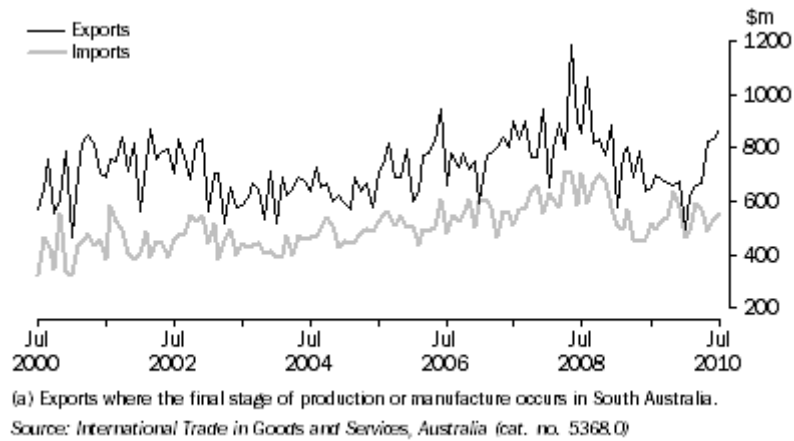
Wine has typically been South Australia's primary export commodity over much of the past two years. However, in July 2010, Copper (\$112m) was the State's leading export commodity accounting for 12.8% of all exports. Wine (11.6%) and Wheat (10.2%) were the next largest contributors.

The value of Australian merchandise exports for July 2010 was \$20,762m; 4.6% lower than June 2010 (\$21,774m) but 35.8% higher than the corresponding month of the previous year (\$15,293m).

The value of South Australian merchandise imports rose to \$552m in July 2010. This estimate represents an increase of 3.3% over June 2010 (\$534m) and is 5.7% higher than the value recorded in July 2009 (\$522m).

The value of Australian merchandise imports for July 2010 was \$18,736m; an increase of 4.6% from the previous month and 12.0% higher than the value recorded in July of the previous year (\$16,723m).

**VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (a),** on a recorded trade basis, South Australia



## Water



### WATER

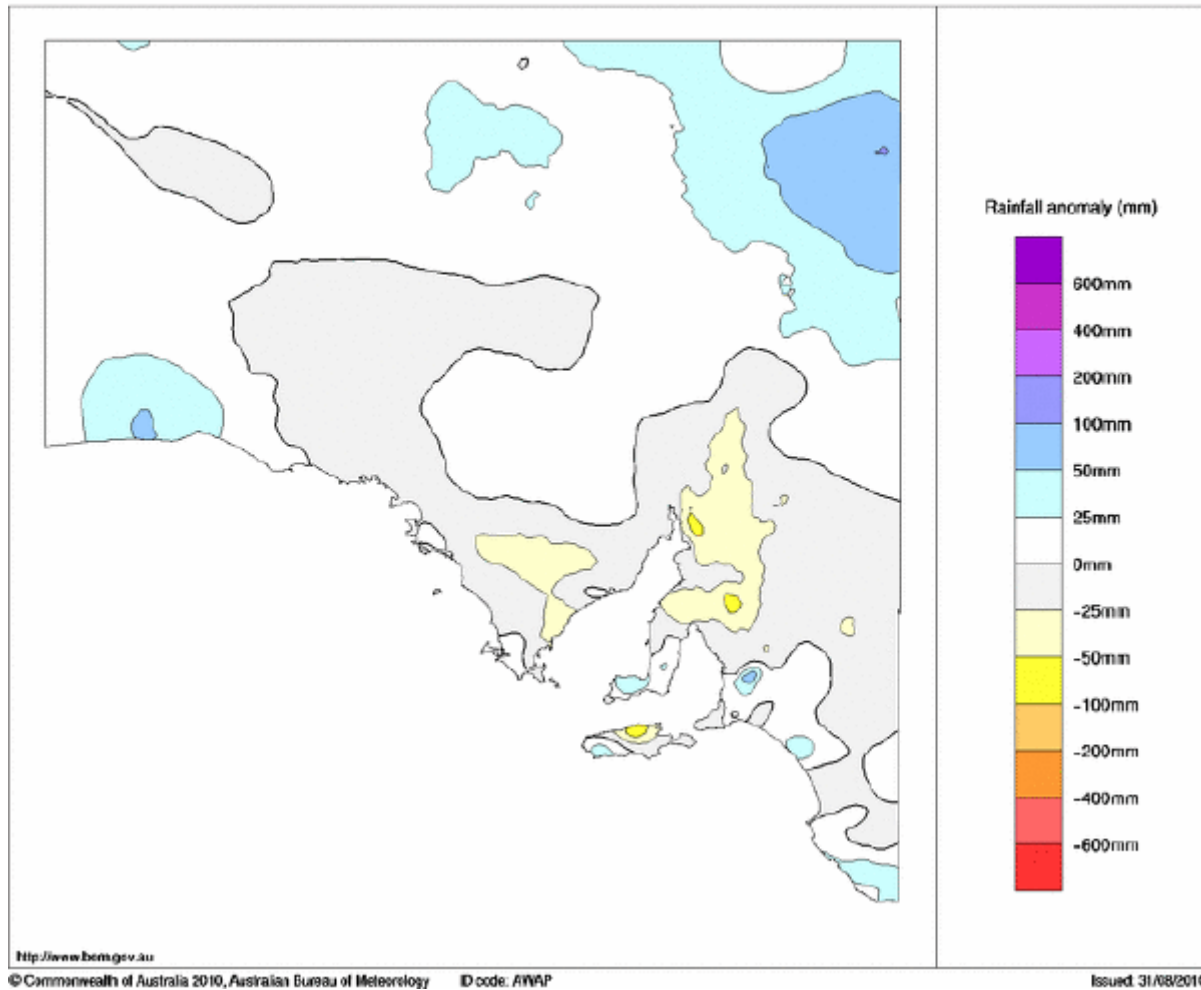
#### RAINFALL

According to the Bureau of Meteorology's Seasonal Climate Summary for South Australia, Winter 2010 produced a colder and wetter than average season.

Winter began with below average June rainfall around the state, which was subsequently offset by above average rainfall in July, and above average to well above average rainfall in August.

Generally, agricultural districts received near average rainfall, with well above average rainfall falling in pastoral districts.

Rainfall totals were typically 100 to 200mm for the winter season, with the highest total for the state recorded at Uraidla in the Adelaide Hills with 561.8mm.

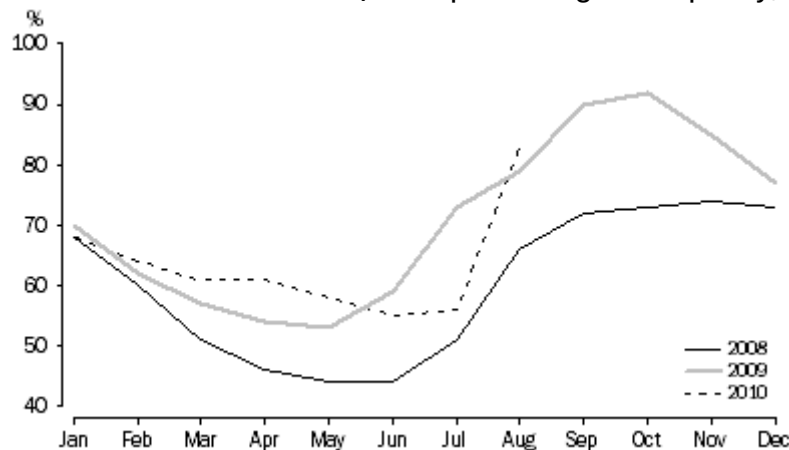


Source: 3-monthly rainfall anomalies for South Australia, Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

## RESERVOIR LEVELS

The total water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs rose sharply in August 2010 to end the month at 83% of capacity. The above average winter rains increased reservoir levels slightly above those in the corresponding month of the previous year (79% in August 2009) and considerably above the level for the same time in 2008 (66%).

**TOTAL RESERVOIR STORAGE**, As a percentage of capacity, Adelaide



## About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian population and economy. The publication is updated on a monthly basis, with most releases also featuring an article that provides a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

## Where have all the male teachers gone? (Feature Article)

### FEATURE ARTICLE: WHERE HAVE ALL THE MALE TEACHERS GONE?

#### INTRODUCTION

The Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments have, through the Council of Australian Governments (COAG), formed a National Education Agreement. "The objective of this Agreement is that all Australian school students acquire the knowledge and skills to participate effectively in society and employment in a globalised economy." (COAG 2008) Teachers are important contributors to the achievement of the outcomes set out in the Agreement.

The occupation of 'teacher' has historically been seen as a job for women and this predominance is increasing. In 1993 approximately 37% of teaching staff in South Australia were males but by 2009 this proportion had fallen to 31%. Teaching staff, as defined by the National Schools Statistics (NSS) collection conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), includes those in the classroom as well as principals, deputy principals and senior teachers who spend most of their time in administration (ABS 2009). Although results from the NSS collection do not allow for a distinction between males in the classroom and those mainly in positions of 'leadership', findings from 'Staff in Australia's Schools 2007', a project commissioned by the former Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST), suggest that the proportion of male teachers in Australia's primary school classrooms, for example, could be as low as 21% (DEST 2008). Whilst there are many occupations that have a workforce gender bias, debate abounds as to how (or even if) the decline in the number of males in our schools should be addressed. On the one hand there is the commonly held view that males should be encouraged to enter the teaching profession as they provide a much needed positive role-model for children but, on the other side of the equation, is the argument that it is the calibre of teacher that is important irrespective of gender (University of Canberra 1999)

Using data sourced from the NSS collection and published in Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0), this article presents an overview of changes in full-time student, school and teaching staff numbers in South Australia between 1993 and 2009, with a particular focus on the changes in male staff numbers by sector (government and non-government), and by

school level (primary and secondary). Findings from the aforementioned DEST report will be briefly discussed in light of the perception that males may be over-represented in teaching staff numbers as more males than females tend to hold positions of 'leadership'. Data from the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) on commencing student enrolment numbers for initial teacher training has been introduced to explore recent trends in approved teacher training enrolments, particularly by males.

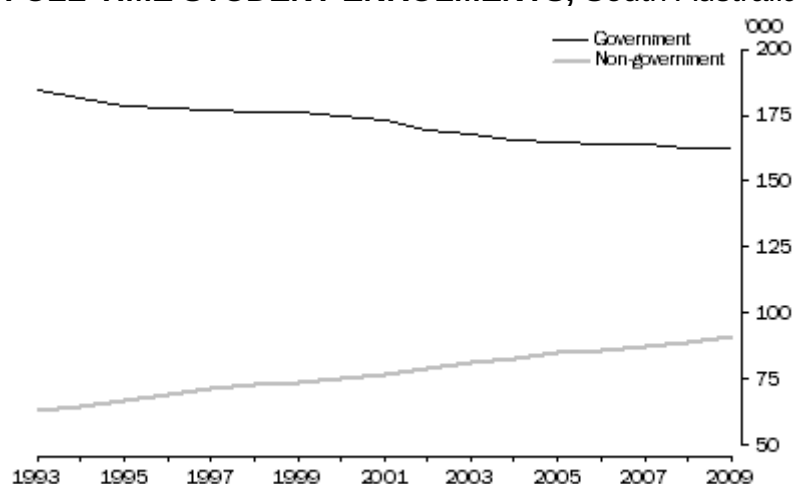
## STUDENT AND SCHOOL NUMBERS

In 1993 there were 247,227 full-time students enrolled in 860 schools in South Australia. By 2009 student numbers had increased to 253,428 (an increase of 2.5%) although the number of schools in the state had fallen to 787 (a decrease of 8.5%). Schools are classified as belonging to either the government or non-government sector and changes in student and school numbers at the total level can mask the movements that have occurred in each sector. Unless otherwise specified, the term students refers to full-time students.

In South Australia, government schools refer to those administered by the state Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS). Between 1993 and 2009 the number of students enrolled in government schools fell from 184,620 to 162,707 (a decrease of 11.9%). The number of government schools in the state fell by 13.1% (from 677 to 588) over the same period.

By contrast the number of students enrolled in non-government schools rose from 62,607 in 1993 to 90,721 in 2009, an increase of 44.9%. The proportion of full time students enrolled in non-government school in South Australia has increased markedly from 25.3% in 1993 to 35.8% in 2009. Only the ACT and Victoria recorded higher proportions of students in non-government schools in 2009 (42.6% and 36.4% respectively). The number of non-government schools has also increased over this period, from 183 to 199 (an increase of 8.7%). For the purposes of this collection non-government schools include Catholic, Anglican and Independent schools. Refer to the Glossary contained in *Schools Australia* (cat. no. 4221.0) for more information.

### FULL-TIME STUDENT ENROLMENTS, South Australia



Source: *Schools, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 4221.0)

## TEACHING STAFF NUMBERS

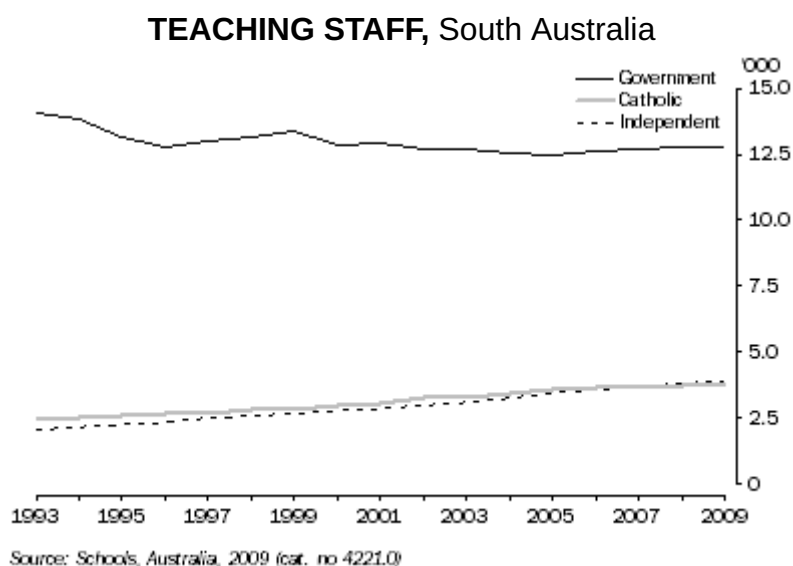
As the number of full-time students has increased in South Australia, so to has the number



of teaching staff. Over the analysis period total teaching staff numbers increased by 1,835 or 9.9%. In the context of this article the term teaching staff includes those in the classroom as well as principals, deputy and campus principals and senior teachers mainly involved in administration. (ABS 2009)

At the sector level contrasting movements can be seen. Despite short periods of increasing numbers (between 1996-1999 and 2005-2007), the number of teaching staff in government schools in 2009 was 1,332 (9.5%) lower than the number recorded in 1993.

In the non-government sector, teaching staff numbers have been increasing steadily since 1993 and by 2009 had increased by 70.3% (an increase of 3,167 teaching staff). Data for non-government schools can be broken down further into the categories of catholic and independent schools and analysis at this finer level shows that growth in the independent schools accounted for more than half (58.8%) of the overall increase in the sector. Teaching staff numbers in independent schools almost doubled over the period increasing by 90.7% or 1,862 teaching staff. Catholic schools recorded a 53.2% increase in teaching staff numbers over the period.



The number of Independent schools in South Australia (within the non-government sector) has increased from 79 in 1993 to 97 in 2009.

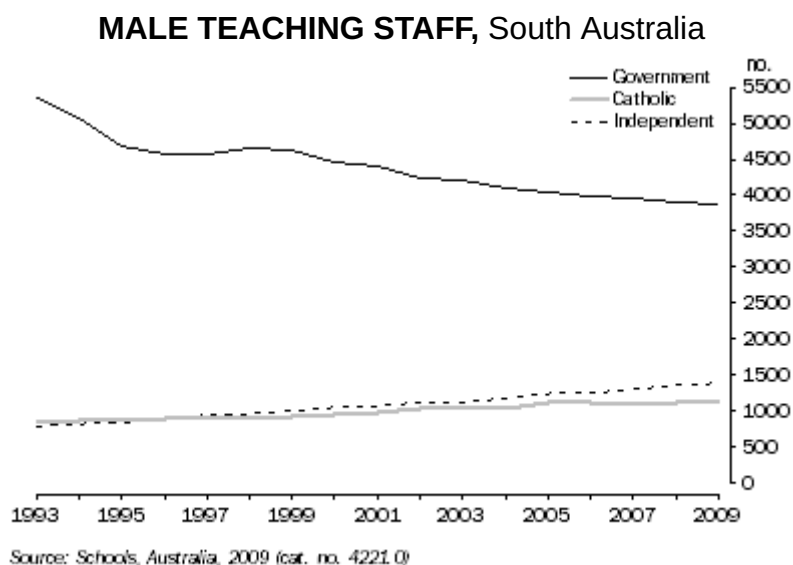
## MALE TEACHING STAFF

### *Numbers*

Despite an overall increase in teaching staff numbers in South Australia between 1993 and 2009, the number of male teaching staff has fallen from 6,968 to 6,388 over this time, a fall of 8.3%. Reasons given to explain the decline in the number of males choosing or remaining within the teaching profession often include the potential to earn more money in other professions, fear of harassment by peers and teaching being viewed as women's work (ACU 1999 and DEST 2008). A more detailed discussion of reasons is beyond the scope of this article.

Government schools experienced a large decline in male teaching staff with numbers falling by 27.8% (or 1,491 teaching staff) over the period. In contrast, and in line with changes in student numbers, an increase in the number of male teaching staff was recorded in the non-

government sector. Specifically the number of male teaching staff in Catholic schools increased by 302 (36.4%) whilst the number of male teaching staff in Independent schools in 2009 was 78.9% higher than the level of 1993 (an increase of 612 teaching staff).



### ***Proportions - All schools***

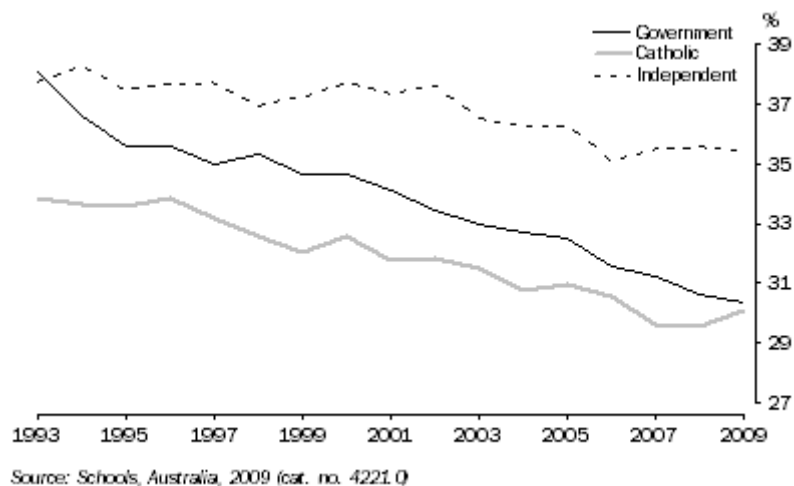
In 1993, 37.5% of the teaching staff across all South Australian schools were males and this represented the highest proportion of any state or territory. However, since that time the proportion of male teaching staff has generally declined across all school sectors and in 2009 was 31.3%. South Australia remains the state with the highest proportion of males in the overall teaching staff.

At the beginning of the analysis period the proportions of male teaching staff in government and independent schools were similar (38.1% and 37.8% respectively). A large exodus of males from government schools was identified in the previous section and this has resulted in the proportion of male teaching staff falling to 30.3% by 2009.

The marked increase in the number of teaching staff in independent schools has not had a positive impact on the proportion of male teaching staff. Between 1993 and 2002 the proportion hovered around 37%; however, with the number of female teaching staff increasing by a ratio of slightly more than 2:1, the proportion of male teaching staff has fallen to 35.4% in 2009.

Schools in the catholic sector had the lowest proportion of male teaching staff in all years between 1993 and 2009. Whilst teaching staff numbers in the sector have increased over the period, the number of females has increased by a ratio slightly higher than 3:1 which has seen the proportion of males drop from 33.8% in 1993 to 30.1% in 2009.

### **PROPORTION OF MALE TEACHING STAFF, South Australia**

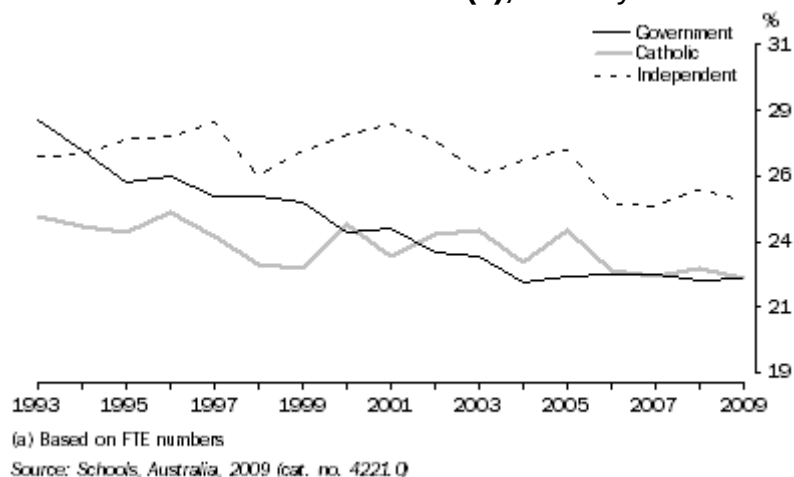


### **Proportions - By school level**

The representation of males as a proportion of all teaching staff differs depending on the level of schooling being discussed. Whilst data from the NSS collection does not provide for a breakdown of teaching staff numbers by primary and secondary schools an estimate can be determined using full-time equivalent teaching staff numbers. Under the NSS collection, South Australian data for primary schooling encompasses Reception to Year 7 with Years 8 to 12 included in secondary school statistics.

The proportion of primary teaching staff who are male has generally fallen for all school sectors over the analysis period. In 1993, government schools had the highest proportion of male primary teaching staff (28.3%) with the proportion falling to 22.2% by 2004. The proportion has remained relatively stable over the last five years and was 22.4% in 2009 (as was the proportion in catholic schools). Since 1995 independent primary schools have recorded the highest proportion of males on their teaching staff with at least one in every four teachers being male.

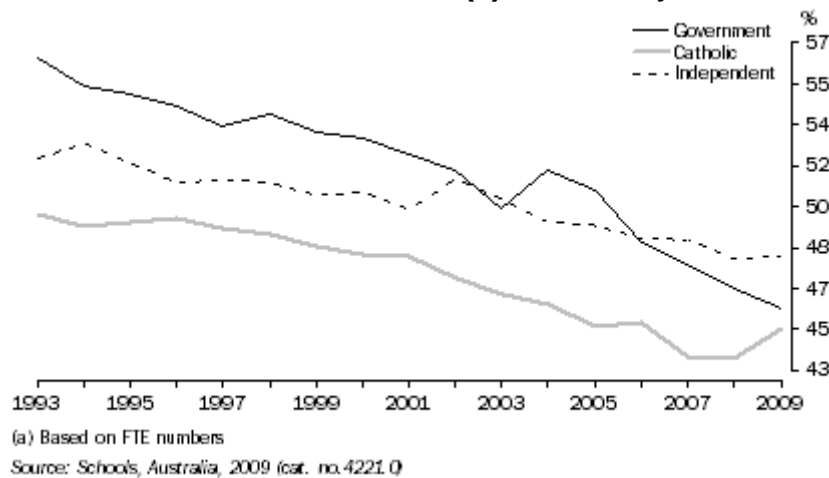
#### **PROPORTION OF MALE TEACHING STAFF (a), Primary Schools - South Australia**



Historically, the proportion of secondary teaching staff who are male has been considerably higher than the proportion in primary schools. In 1993, male teaching staff in government schools held 56.3% of all positions, almost double the level of males in primary schools. At this time males in independent and catholic schools accounted for 52.0% and 49.7% of secondary teaching staff.

All school sectors have experienced an overall decline in the proportion of male secondary teaching staff over the analysis period. The strongest overall decline was recorded in government schools, where the proportion fell 10.7 percentage points to be 45.6% in 2009. Catholic and independent secondary schools recorded smaller declines falling 4.9% and 4.1% respectively over the period.

#### **PROPORTION OF MALE TEACHING STAFF (a), Secondary Schools - South Australia**



'Staff in Australia's Schools 2007' (DEST 2008) was designed to paint a picture of the teachers and leaders in the nation's schools. Therefore, unlike the NSS collection, its findings can be used as an indicative measure of the proportion of male teachers in classrooms in Australia's primary and secondary schools. At the national level the DEST report suggests that the proportion of male teachers in all primary schools (irrespective of sector) was approximately 21% in 2007 whilst the proportion of males in positions of leadership in primary schools was 43%. At the secondary level males are estimated to represent 44% of all teachers and hold 59% of all leadership positions.

The report further suggests that approximately 19% of all Australian primary and secondary teachers are aged between 51 and 55 years and as a result "large numbers of teachers will need to be recruited in the next few years to replace teachers who retire." (DEST 2008 p. 17) Further the report finds that "(A)round 90% of the primary teachers aged less than 25 years are female, which implies that the proportion of female teachers is likely to increase over time." (DEST 2008 p. 17)

These statistics are presented for comparative interest and are meant as a guide only; a full analysis of the survey scope, limitations and resultant report is beyond the purpose of this article.

#### **INITIAL TEACHER TRAINING ENROLMENTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

Two pathways exist for entry to a career in teaching in South Australia. The first is through completion of an approved teacher education degree in pre-school, primary or secondary education. Findings from the Staff in Australia's Schools survey suggest that most primary (79%) and secondary (88%) teachers hold this type of qualification. The other avenue is via an approved non-teacher education degree or diploma, combined with an approved post-graduate degree, diploma or other pre-service education qualification.

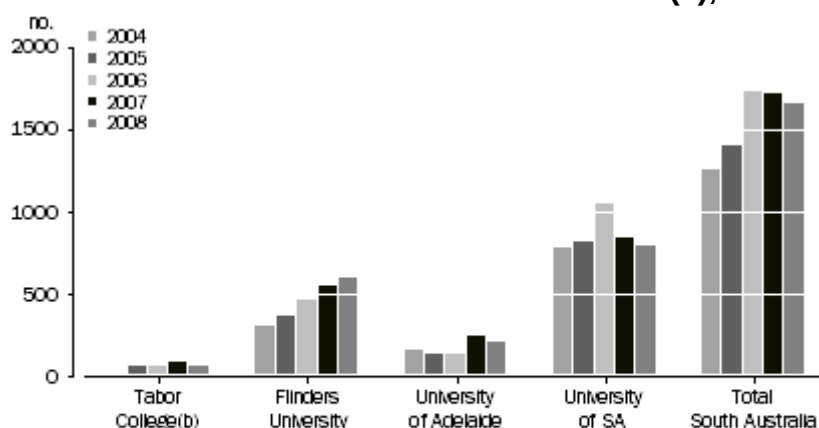
Initial teacher training refers to those enrolled in any approved degree, diploma or post-graduate teacher education, including early childhood education.

## **All enrolments**

Teacher education qualifications are most commonly attained through four tertiary institutions in South Australia with the numbers presented here representing numbers enrolled and commencing in a particular year. The numbers are not a representation of the total number of people undertaking study to attain an educational qualification in a given year.

In the five years to 2008, the number of domestic students commencing initial teacher training increased by 403 (32.3%) enrolments across all institutions. A period of rapid growth in student commencements in teacher education was experienced between 2004 and 2006, followed by two subsequent years of decline. Flinders University was the only South Australian university to record growth in each subsequent year.

**INITIAL TEACHER TRAINING ENROLMENTS(a), Persons**



(a) Based on commencing domestic student numbers

(b) Tabor College Adelaide first introduced teacher education courses in 2005

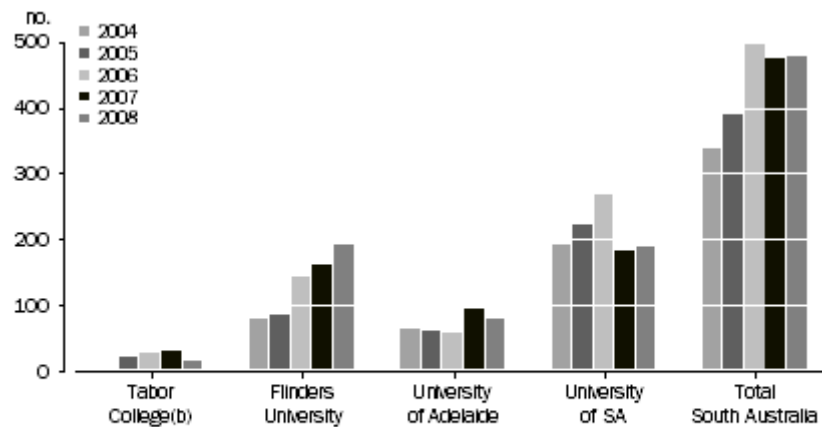
Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

## **Male enrolments**

The pattern of male enrolments from 2004 to 2008 closely mirrors that shown for all teacher training enrolments. The number of males commencing initial teacher training in South Australian universities increased considerably (41.4% or an increase of 140) over this period. Flinders University again, was the only South Australian course provider that experienced growth in male student teacher commencements over each subsequent year, and accounted for over 80% of South Australia's total increase over the five year period.

In 2004, the University of South Australia (Uni SA) had more than double the male student commencements in teacher education than Flinders University, and triple that of the University of Adelaide. From a peak of 268 male enrolments in 2006, enrolments at Uni SA, fell sharply in 2007 (down 31.3%). This may be partly explained by increases in enrolments in the three other course providers. By 2008, Flinders University had overtaken Uni SA with the highest male teacher education enrolment numbers (194) in the state.

**INITIAL TEACHER TRAINING ENROLMENTS(a), Males**



(a) Based on commencing domestic student numbers

(b) Tabor College Adelaide first introduced teacher education courses in 2005

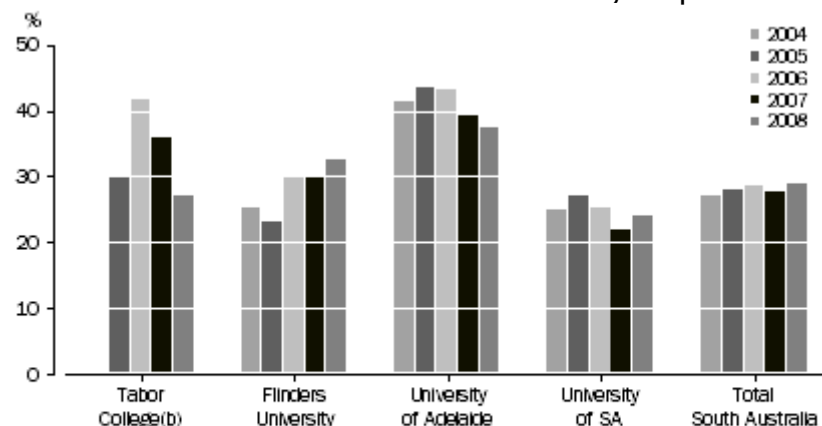
Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

### ***Males as a proportion of all enrolments***

The proportion of males enrolling in initial teacher training courses in South Australia has increased slightly from 27.1% in 2004 to be 28.9% in 2008. The University of Adelaide has recorded consistently higher proportions for male student teacher enrolments than South Australia's two other public universities and the only private provider of graduate teacher training, Tabor College.

The higher proportions of male student teacher numbers at the University of Adelaide may be as a result of the teaching courses having a middle and secondary school focus as opposed to early childhood, junior and primary school focus. Flinders University was the only course provider to have a higher proportion of male student teacher enrolments in 2008 than in 2004.

### **INITIAL TEACHER TRAINING ENROLMENTS, Proportion of males**



(a) Based on commencing domestic student numbers

(b) Tabor College Adelaide first introduced Teacher education courses in 2005

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

## **SUMMARY**

The number of students in South Australia has increased modestly between 1993 and 2009, masking a shift in student numbers from government to non-government schools. Despite an increase in overall teacher numbers over the same period, increases in the non-government sector were moderated by considerable losses in the government sector. In

contrast with increasing overall teaching staff numbers, the number of male teaching staff fell over the same period. Findings suggest a substantial number of males leaving government schools moved to non-government schools.

Between 1993 and 2009, the proportion of male teaching staff in South Australian schools has generally decreased across all school sectors (government, catholic and independent) and across all levels (primary and secondary). Historically, the proportion of secondary teaching staff who are male has been considerably higher than the proportion in primary schools. Government schools at both primary and secondary levels experienced the largest decline in the proportion of male teaching staff. Despite slight overall falls in male teaching staff proportions primary and secondary schools between 1993 and 2009, independent schools at both levels now have the highest proportion of male teaching staff in the state.

The pattern of male student teacher education enrolments between 2004 and 2008 closely reflected overall teacher training enrolment numbers over the same period. However, male teacher training enrolments increased by approximately 40% compared with an increase of around 32% for overall teacher training enrolments. Flinders University was the only institution to record growth in male student teacher enrolments in each year, and accounted for over 80% of South Australia's overall increase in male student teacher enrolments. Despite the considerable increase in male student teacher training enrolments, the proportion of students commencing initial teacher training enrolments who were male increased only slightly over the five years from approximately 27% to 29%.

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